

# ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CANGKUANG TEMPLE TOURISM IN CANGKUANG VILLAGE, LELES REGENCY GARUT REGENCY

Santi Putri Nabila<sup>1</sup>, Dudung Ahmad Suganda<sup>2\*</sup>, Kurhayadi<sup>3</sup>, Diah Apriliani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Algifari University, Bandung, 40293, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Algifari University, Bandung, 40293, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Algifari University, Bandung, 40293, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Algifari University, Bandung, 40293, Indonesia

\*Email: dasuganda1@gmail.com

**Abstract.** This study aims to analyze the level and form of community participation in the management of Cangkuang Temple tourism in Cangkuang Village, Leles District, Garut Regency, as well as the role of the village government and the Tourism Office in supporting this participation. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method, involving various informants from the community, village officials, and tourism managers. The results of the study show that community participation tends to be more dominant in operational activities such as trade and the provision of tourism services, while involvement in planning and decision-making remains limited because the authority for tourism management is in the Tourism Office. The challenges faced include limited training and community empowerment and suboptimal coordination between stakeholders. This study recommends increasing community empowerment through continuous training and effective communication between village governments, relevant agencies, and communities to enhance the active role of communities in sustainable tourism management. This involvement is expected to grow Cangkuang Temple tourism and provide optimal socio-economic benefits for the local community.

**Keywords:** Community Participation, Tourism Management, Taguang Temple, Cangkuang Village.

## Introduction

Basically, Indonesia is a country with great natural potential. This potential is very beneficial for the development and progress of the tourism sector. This potential must be used to attract tourist interest between villages and encourage other tourist visits. The presence of tourists will provide benefits for the region and its surroundings. This abundant natural wealth can be used for the economic welfare of the local community. Good management of natural resources will bring good selling value to the community's economy. Tourism in Indonesia is regulated by Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. Tourism encompasses a range of tourism activities and is supported by a wide range of facilities and services provided by local communities, entrepreneurs, governments, and local governments. The tourism sector is also a promising sector and can provide information on the country's development strategy because it can generate an increase in tax sources and revenue for the state (Law Number 10 of 2009 in chaerunissa, 2020).

Tourism according to the Regional Regulation (Perda) of Garut Regency Number 2 of 2019 is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, the Government, and the Regional Government. In article 9, it is stated that the development goals are the management of conservation-based mountain natural tourism for the protection of natural and biological resources, the construction of reflective artificial tourism facilities by encouraging investor involvement and community empowerment as well as paying attention to the carrying capacity and quality of the environment, the social aspects of the surrounding community (Garut Regency Government, 2019).

Basically, Indonesia is a country with great natural potential. This potential is very beneficial for the development and progress of the tourism sector. This potential must be used to attract tourist interest between villages and encourage other tourist visits. The presence of tourists will provide benefits for the region and its

## **Conclusion**

*Book Antiqua 11pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a discussion or results and discussion section

surroundings. This abundant natural wealth can be used for the economic welfare of the local community. Good management of natural resources will bring good selling value to the community's economy. Tourism in Indonesia is regulated by Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. Tourism encompasses a range of tourism activities and is supported by a wide range of facilities and services provided by local communities, entrepreneurs, governments, and local governments. The tourism sector is also a promising sector and can provide information on the country's development strategy because it can generate an increase in tax sources and revenue for the state (Law Number 10 of 2009 in chaerunissa, 2020).

Tourism according to the Regional Regulation (Perda) of Garut Regency Number 2 of 2019 is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, the Government, and the Regional Government. In article 9, it is stated that the development goals are the management of conservation-based mountain natural tourism for the protection of natural and biological resources, the construction of reflective artificial tourism facilities by encouraging investor involvement and community empowerment as well as paying attention to the carrying capacity and quality of the environment, the social aspects of the surrounding community (Garut Regency Government, 2019).

One of the tourist areas managed by the government and the majority of workers in the tourist area are people who live around tourist attractions. This tourist area has high historical value because there is a Hindu heritage temple, Situ/lake and Pulo traditional village which is an attraction for local and foreign tourists, this tourist area is Situ tourism and Cangkuang Temple located in Cangkuang Village, Garut Regency. The existence of these tourist areas provides a great opportunity for tourism development that can improve the local economy and preserve local culture. However, despite the great potential in tourism in this region, community participation in tourism management is still relatively low. Community participation in tourism management is key to ensuring that tourism programs not only benefit outsiders but also provide direct benefits to local communities. Community participation includes involvement in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of tourism programs (Ndaraha in Pokhrel, 2024). Community participation in the management of tourist attractions such as Cangkuang Temple is important, not only for the success of tourism operations, but also as part of village development efforts based on local potential. The management of Cangkuang Temple tourism will not only have an impact on the tourism sector, but also play an important role in the development of the village as a whole, both from economic, social, and cultural aspects. However, problems have been found in the form of inconsistencies in the community in managing tourism, such as the lack of coordination between the government and the community, resulting in a discrepancy between the government's proposed activity plan and the problems in the field. The community is sometimes actively involved, but at other times it becomes passive. This inconsistency raises questions about how the role of the village government is in facilitating the community and how the ideal participation model can be implemented in the village so that the community can always actively participate in managing the tourism. The focus of the problems in this study is the inconsistency of the community in managing tourism, the lack of public understanding of the economic potential of the tourism sector, and the lack of communication between the government and the local community. Therefore, it is important to anticipate, with the aim of understanding the role of the village government and the Tourism Office in supporting community participation and tourism development in Cangkuang Village, providing recommendations for community empowerment so that tourism management can run sustainably and provide economic and social benefits for the local community, analyzing what obstacles or challenges are faced, and examining various strategies that can be applied to improve community participation in managing Situ Cangkuang Temple tourism.

*Book Antiqua 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

## **Methods**

*Book Antiqua 11pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

The method used is a qualitative research method, the instruments used are observation, interviews, documentation, and literature studies. The data analysis technique is used an interactive data analysis

## **Conclusion**

*Book Antiqua 11pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a discussion or results and discussion section

technique, which contains several components of the analysis process, namely data collection, data reduction, and conclusion drawn.

*Book Antiqua 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

## **Result and Discussion**

*Book Antiqua 11pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

This discussion focused on the level of community participation, the role of the government and related institutions, the obstacles faced, and the strategies implemented to increase community participation.

This discussion was carried out by referring to the theory of participation according to Oakley (1991) in Nurhasanah, (2023:27) which includes five indicators, namely contribution, organization, community roles and actions, motivation, and responsibility. The results obtained show that there is still a significant difference in the level of community participation in managing the tourism. The majority of the village community has been involved in operational and supporting activities, such as trading, providing tourist transportation by raft, and managing other tourism support facilities. However, their involvement in strategic planning and tourism management decision-making is still lacking. This can be caused by the management authority owned by the Garut Regency Tourism Office, so that the community is more at the level of field implementation and has less space to be involved in the decision-making process. The level of community participation is also greatly influenced by the function of the village government. The village government continues to try to help and facilitate the community to be empowered in tourism management. However, because the management mechanism is managed by the Tourism Office, the distribution of community roles is not fully involved. Nevertheless, community participation continues to contribute positively and continues to benefit the sustainability of the management and preservation of tourist sites, especially awareness of maintaining cleanliness, order, and security around tourist areas. It was also found that there are still many obstacles that hinder the improvement of the quality and number of community participation in tourism management, including the lack of empowerment training based on the ability of local communities. This causes community participation to not be maximized so that the existing tourism potential is not fully able to provide social and economic benefits equally. In order to encourage increased community participation in the management of Cangkuang Temple tourism, it should increase cooperation between the village government and the tourism office. Effective coordination between the village government and the tourism office is crucial to increase community participation. By strengthening communication and cooperation, the village government is more helpful in facilitating the community to actively participate in tourism management. This coordination includes program alignment, division of roles and authorities, and community involvement in the decision-making process. In addition, good synergy can ensure transparency in tourism management and ensure that the policies implemented do not burden the community, but provide direct benefits to them. With harmonious coordination, the community will feel appreciated and motivated to participate more intensively, so that tourism management can run in a sustainable manner and oriented towards the common interest. It is necessary to carry out community empowerment through training and socialization, so that the community can participate productively and not only as passive actors, so an empowerment program is needed in the form of technical training and capacity building related to tourism management. This training can include aspects of tourism services, small business management in the tourism sector, development of cultural products, and management of natural resources and the environment. In addition to training, ongoing socialization on the importance of community involvement and the benefits of community-based tourism management is also needed so that people can understand their roles and responsibilities well. This empowerment can also help the community to get opportunities for wider economic improvement, increase income, and create a sense of ownership of tourist attractions so that they will be more concerned about maintaining and developing the tourism. In addition, the development of regular communication forums between tourism managers and scheduled communities, for example, conducting village meetings or special tourism working groups, where communities and tourism managers (villages and tourism offices) can dialogue, convey aspirations, evaluate conditions, and plan joint activities. This forum should be transparent and involve public participation, while also being able to serve as a place to anticipate problems or conflicts that may arise. With the existence of a communication forum, the public will not feel neglected or silenced,

## Conclusion

*Book Antiqua 11pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a discussion or results and discussion section

but will feel actively involved and have space to contribute thoughts and energy in tourism management. The results of this communication can also be the basis for policy adaptation to be more responsive to the needs and real conditions of the local community. Encouraging more inclusive policies in tourism management, so that the role of the community is not solely as economic actors who run tourism businesses, but also as contributors to decision-makers, an inclusive tourism management policy is needed. This policy must open up opportunities for the community to be directly involved in planning, implementing, and supervising tourism management together with the government. Through meaningful participation, the community will feel ownership of the Cangkuang Temple tour, so it will encourage the community to be more committed to maintaining the preservation and sustainability of the tourism. Inclusive policies can also encourage the democratization of tourism management and build trust between the community and the government, so as to create a fair and balanced management system. Preserving the carrying capacity of the environment and safety as priorities that determine the sustainability of tourist destinations. Therefore, there needs to be awareness and active participation of the community equipped with government policy support to maintain cleanliness, preservation of flora and fauna, and order in tourist areas. The community can be involved in security patrols, waste management, and environmental education to visitors, while the government can contribute by providing adequate facilities and strict but not burdensome regulations. This synergy will ensure that Cangkuang Temple tourism remains attractive and comfortable to visit, as well as a cultural and natural heritage that is preserved for future generations. It is hoped that the role of all stakeholders, especially the local community, will be further strengthened to manage Cangkuang Temple tourism properly so that it can provide the greatest social and economic benefits for the community in general.

## Acknowledgments

We would like to express our gratitude to the Head of the Garut Regency Tourism Office, the Head of Cangkuang Garut Village and his staff who have facilitated us in obtaining data and information, hopefully it will be a charity of worship.

## References

- Adil, A. (2023). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif: Teori dan Praktik (Issue January).
- Ahmad, & Muslimah. (2021). Memahami Teknik Pengolahan dan Analisis Data Kualitatif. *Proceedings*, 1(1), 173–186.
- Angin, M. A. P., & Susilo, J. (2022). Analisis Dan Perancangan Sistem Informasi Untuk Pelayanan Administrasi Warga Kelurahan Malaka Sari Berbasis Web. *Jurnal Informatika Dan Bisnis*, 11(2), 59–72. <https://doi.org/10.46806/jib.v11i2.990>
- Ardin Alaudin. (2024). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam pengelolaan Objek Wisata Mata Air Tampuro Kecamatan Sanggar Kabupaten Bima. *Partisipasi*, 15(1), 37–48.
- Asy'ari, R., Tahir, R., Rakhman, C. U., & Putra, R. R. (2021). Pengembangan Pariwisata Berbasis Masyarakat di Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Socius: Journal of Sociology Research and Education*, 8(1), 47. <https://doi.org/10.24036/scs.v8i1.292>
- Bappeda, A. (2014). Teori Partisipasi : Konsep Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Menurut Para Ahli. *Teori Partisipasi : Konsep Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Menurut Para Ahli*, 3, 1–22.
- chaerunissa. (2020). Analisis Komponen Pengembangan Pariwisata Desa Wisata Wonopolo Kota Semarang. *Journal Of Public Policy And Management Review*, 9(4), 159–175.
- Darmayanti, P. W., & Oka, I. M. D. (2020). Implikasi Pengembangan Pariwisata Berbasis Masyarakat Bagi Masyarakat Di Desa Bongan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hospitality Management*, 10(2), 142–150. <https://doi.org/10.22334/jihm.v10i2.167>
- Desa, U. N. 6 T. 2014 tentang. (2016). Undang - Undang Republik Indonesia No. 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa. *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series*, 18-April-2(1), 45–54. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2904081.2904088>
- Adil Siswanto, S. S. T. P. M. P. (2024). PARTISIPASI DAN PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT DALAM PENGELOLAAN HUTAN KONSERVASI. Zifatama Jawara. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=cqgNEQAAQBAJ>

## Conclusion

*Book Antiqua 11pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a discussion or results and discussion section

- M. Harry Mulya Zein, M. S., Sisca Septiani, S. P. M. P., Muhamad Rizal Kurnia, M. E., & Pustaka, S. K. (2023). Ilmu Administrasi Negara. Sada Kurnia Pustaka. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=XeDeEAAAQBAJ>
- Hj. Mariati Rahman, M. S., Sobirin, S. S. M. S., S, G. A., & W, H. G. (2017). Ilmu Administrasi. SAH MEDIA. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=pVNtDwAAQBAJ>
- Febrian, A. W., & Suresti, Y. (2020). Pengelolaan wisata kampung blekok sebagai upaya peningkatan ekonomi masyarakat berbasis community based tourism kabupaten situbondo. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 9(2), 139-148. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jab.v9i2.25308>
- Hariyanto, Y. (2021). Peranan Pemerintah Desa Dalam Pembangunan Infrastruktur. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi Dan Humaniora*, 12(1), 24. <https://doi.org/10.26418/j-psh.v12i1.46323>
- Hasmiati, H., Massyat, M., & Yuyun, S. (2021). Peran Pemerintah Desa Dalam Pengelolaan Sektor Pariwisata Di Desa Kayuangan Untuk Meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Desa (Pad). *Journal Peqquruang: Conference Series*, 2(2), 866. <https://doi.org/10.35329/jp.v3i2.2237>
- Ischak, W. I., Badjuka, B. Y., & Zulfiayu. (2019). Modul teknik pengumpulan data. 12, 99-119.
- Istianah, A. (2012). Pelaksanaan Upacara Adat 1 Sura Di Desa Traji Kecamatan Parakan Kabupaten Temanggung Jawa Tengah (Bab Ii). *Jurnal Ilmiah*, 1-30.
- Journal Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. (2007). "Kawasan Wisata Taman Hutan Raya Ir. H. Djuanda 1985-2007 (Suatu Kajian Tentang Mobilitas Sosial Masyarakat Sekitarnya. *Journal Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*, c, 2-27.
- Malawat, S. H. (2022). Buku Ajar Pengantar Administrasi Publik. Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAB.
- Maulana, I. (2013). "Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Infrastruktur dan Realisasi Usulannya di Kota Surabaya". Skripsi. Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta., 1-76.
- Mulyadin. (2014). Pengembangan Atraksi Wisata Pantai Cipatujah Sebagai Kawasan Wisata Bahari Di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. 15. [http://repository.upi.edu/13557/6/S\\_MRL\\_1000933\\_Chapter3.pdf](http://repository.upi.edu/13557/6/S_MRL_1000933_Chapter3.pdf)
- Nasution, A. F. (2023). METODE PENELITIAN KUALITATIF. Harfa Creative.
- Nisa, K., & Suharti. (2023). Analisis Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata Pringgasela Kecamatan Pringgasela Kabupaten Lombok Timur. *Nusantara Hasana Journal*, 2(8), 245-251. <https://www.nusantarahasanajournal.com/index.php/nhj/article/view/671>
- Noor, J. (2011). Metodologi Penelitian. Jakarta: Kencana. 1-23.
- Nurhasanah, E. (2023). KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK DAN PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT : ANALISIS PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PROGRAM VAKSINASI COVID-19 DI KELURAHAN MARUNDA Oleh : Octaningrum, A., Zuniati, A. R., & Aulia, H. N. (2025). *Dinamika Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Desa Pintareng , Sulawesi Selatan*. 06(01), 1-13.
- Pakpahan, A. F., Prasetyo, A., Negara, E. S., Gurning, K., Situmorang, R. F. R., Tasnim, T., Sipayung, P. D., Sesilia, A. P., Rahayu, P. P., Purba, B., Chaerul, M., Yuniwati, I., Siagian, V., & Rantung, G. A. J. (2021). *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmiah*.
- Pantiyasa, I. W. (2018). STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN POTENSI DESA MENJADI DESA WISATA DI KABUPATEN TABANAN (Studi Kasus Desa Tegal Linggah, Penebel, Tabanan). *Jurnal Ilmiah Hospitality Management*, 4(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.22334/jihm.v4i1.48>
- Pemerintah Kab.Garut. (2019). Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Garut Nomor 2 tahun 2019 tentang Rencana Induk Pembangunan Kepariwisataaan Daerah tahun 2019 - 2025. 1-51.
- Pipit Mulyah, Dyah Aminatun, Sukma Septian Nasution, Tommy Hastomo, Setiana Sri Wahyuni Sitepu, T. (2020). Pengantar Administrasi Publik. In *Journal GEEJ* (Vol. 7, Issue 2). AhliMedia Press.
- Pokhrel, S. (2024). PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM PENGEMBANGAN WISATA DESA DI DESA BOGOREJO KECAMATAN GEDONG TATAAN KABUPATEN PESAWARAN. *Jurnal Ilmiah*, 15(1), 37-48.
- Prasta, M. (2021). Pariwisata Berbasis Masyarakat Sebagai Pelestari Tradisi di Desa Samiran. *Jurnal Kepariwisataaan: Destinasi, Hospitalitas Dan Perjalanan*, 5(1), 99-109. <https://doi.org/10.34013/jk.v5i1.379>
- Prof. Dr. Husaini Usman, M.Pd., M. T. (n.d.). *Administrasi, Manajemen, dan Kepemimpinan Pendidikan: Teori Dan Praktik*. PT Bumi Aksara.

## Conclusion

*Book Antiqua 11pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a discussion or results and discussion section

[https://books.google.co.id/books?id=uZo\\_EAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=id&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?id=uZo_EAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=id&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)

Puspitasari, Y., & Eprilianto, D. F. (2023). Partisipasi Masyarakat Desa Dalam Pengelolaan Desa Wisata (Studi Kasus Pada Desa Wisata Pandean, Kecamatan Dongko, Kabupaten Trenggalek). *Publika*, 2051-2066. <https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v11n3.p2051-2066>

Putra, H. C., Hukum, P. I., Islam, U., Sunan, N., & Djati, G. (2022). Konsep Pengelolaan Keuangan Negara Dan Barang-Barang Publik. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik Dan Kebijakan (JAPK)*, 2(2), 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.30596/japk.v2i2.11016>

Qomariyah, E. (2016). Pengantar Ilmu Administrasi Publik. SELARAS MEDIA KREASINDO.

Rahayu, S. S. (2020). Keterlibatan Masyarakat dan Kegiatan di Kawasan Wisata Situ dan Candi Cangkuang. *Jurnal Ilmiah*, 8(5), 55.

Sulistiyorini, N. R., Darwis, R. S., & Gutama, A. S. (2015). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Di Lingkungan Margaluyu Kelurahan Cicurug. *Share: Social Work Journal*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v5i1.13120>

Tasya, T. (2020). Sugiyono. 2012. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D . Jakarta: Alfabeta. Hlm 29-31. Universitas Islam Majapahit Universitas Di Kota Mojokerto, Jawa Timur, 10(1), 1-10.

Waratri, H. D., Asmawi, M. R., & Mazya, T. M. (2024). Good Governance Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (BLT-DD) di Desa Cukanggalih Kecamatan Curug Kabupaten Tangerang. 4(1997), 6438-6447.